WAS "BLOODY SUNDAY" DAY

Great Gathering of Socialists in Trafalgar Equare for a Demonstration.

Girls Head the Procession Carrying Flaming Banners-British Farmers Declare Against Cobden's Free Trade.

NO BLOODSHED THIS TIME, Memorable Conflict in London Celebrated

by Laboring Men. LONDON, Nov. 13 .- Trafalgar square to day, the anniversary of "bloody Sunday," was the scene of a great popular demonstration in celebration of the restoration by the Liberal government of the right to hold public meetings in the square and to give notice to the demands of the unemployed poor upon the government. The morning brought crowds of people to the spot which will doubtless ever be associated with the memorable conflict of that Sunday in 1887, when Sir Charles Warren successfully upbeld his order, prohibiting the use of the square, against the masses which made a concerted effort to break through the lines of police and soldiery. The legions of unemployed, of Socialists and other sympathizers, marched in bodies to the square. A band was stationed there which greeted the arriving processions, the first three of which were Social Democratic bodies. They carried red banners, and were led by a number of girls waving red flags. All of the processions were amply provided with banners and bands, the "Marseillaise" and other revolutionary airs being played. The banners bore in-scriptions such as "Workers of the World, Unite and Sew the Seed, but Do Not Let the Tyrants Reap." Another, which was greeted everywhere with cheers, was in

> TAKEN BY WARREN'S BULLIES. BLOODY SUNDAY.

The banners were placed, outspread, about Nelson's monument. The windows and roofs of the buildings overlooking the square were crowded with spectators. within the square, but hundreds on foot and humbers of mounted men were stationed back of the National Gallery and at other convenient places. Detachments of three or four were also placed every few yards at the approaches to the square, while an ambulance corps with stretchers Was on hand ready for service. Scotland Yard, too, was ready for an emergency.

The square was filled with a vast concourse of people by 3:30 o'clock. It was an eminently orderly crowd, however, Or-dinary traffic was little impeded. A majority of the processionists were well-dressed workingmen. They appeared almost lost in the great crowd of spectators, drawn by

There were forty speakers, including John Burns, C. A. Conybeare, M. P., James K. Hardie, M. P., H. M. Hyndman, Ben. Tilet, Bernard Shaw and William Saunders, M. P. The speeches were limited to six minutes each. Owing to the noise, only the forty or fifty persons nearest the speaker could hear him. The majority could only look on and watch the gesticulations. Burns, who spoke from the monment, was loudly cheered. His speech was moderate. He contrasted the square as it appeared on Bloody Sunday with the peaceful assembly of to-day. He said that 30 per cent. of the engineers and workmen in steel, iron, tin-plate and ship-building industries were out of work, but he attributed this unfortunate condition to previous over-production. With an eight-hour day, he declared, this would be remedied, and he advocated the establishment of labor

Conybeare, who spoke from the balustrade of the National Gallery, urged his hearers to compel the government to give the people full control of the police. He deprecated talk about the use of dynamite to secure to the people the restoration of their rights. Such abourd utterances as were heard at Tower Hill were a disgrace, and came chiefly from the lips of foreign paupers. Resolutions were read from all the platforms at 4:15, and were declared carried, though the hubbub prevented the words of the resolutions being heard beyoud the platform.

Anarchists Were Tame, Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Paris, Nov. 13. - The much-trumpeted meeting of Anarchists in this city to-day was a very paltry affair. Many of the leaders, who were expected to glory in the last explosion and incite their followers to imitate Ravachol, were afraid to show themselves, and consequently the meeting sadly lacked speakers. About forte men and three or four women gathered in the wine-shop cellar, in Kue la Gayete, where the demonstration was advertised to take place. Just before the first speaker rose, some twenty policemen, in citizens' clothes, walked in, and, in a few minutes, an equal number of detectives appeared. This force was so considerable that the Anarchists did not venture to make any incendiary speeches. After two hours of very tame oratory, the meeting was adjourned in-

> WANT PROTECTION BADLY. sh Farmers Decide that They Have Ha Enough of Free Trade.

Special to the Indianapoils Journal. LONDON, Nov. 13 .- The farmers of Great Britain make fresh complaints daily of the hard times. They are badly pinched by the adverse condition of trade, and many of them are beginning to turn to the fair traders for aid. The protection sentiment has grown steadily among them recently, from small beginnings, and at Relford, on Saturday, the farmers of the North Nottingham district passed resolutions against free trade. These resolutions state that the "present fiscal arrangements of the government and the system of free imports are injurious to the agricultural interests." The meeting also decided to organize associations of farmers, land-owners and agricultural laborers to urge upon the government the necessity of a change in the commercial policy. The agitation along these lines is spreading. and the men behind it are hoping for Tory sympathy and support.

France Wants Protection. Paris, Nov. 13 .- With a view of checking the growing importation of foreign goods into French colonies and protectorates, the colonial administration has requested French railway and steamship companies to establish a system of differential freight rates in favor of French mer-

NOT NECESSARILY FATAL.

German Doctors Who Have Swallowed Large Numbers of the Comma Bacillus,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNICH, Nov. 13.-Professor Pettenkofer and Professor Emmerich, who have been conducting a series of experiments with cholera bacilli, say that, as far as they have been able to learn, local and not individual conditions engender the epidemic. Both men have swallowed large numbers of cholers bacilli and yet, but for slight diarrhoes, neither of them suffered any inconvenience. The result of the experiments was a surprise to Professor Pettenkefer, whose theory formerly was that the taking of any large number of comma bacilli into the system would be followed by

Cholera Spreading LONDON, Nov. 14.-The Standard's Paris correspondent states that fresh cases of cholera are reported from Etapleas, Courtville, Calais and elsewhere in the north of France. The Buda-Pesth correspondent of the same paper reports the disease spreading in south Hungary.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Samoan Question May Yet Lead to Serions Entanglements.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BERLIN, Nov. 13 .- The report that the

Foreign Office is confirmed. The German government feels that some alteration of the Samoa act is imperative, and doubtless will intimate this shortly to the other gov-ernments concerned. The officiousness of Robert Louis Stevenson in pushing British interests on the island has been especially disquieting to the Foreign Office. His attacks upon Chief-justice Cedarkrantz, as printed in the London Times, have been brought to the attention of the government here, and have created the impression that Great Britain is doing her utmost to discredit the German representative.

Cable Notes. The Berlin Socialist convention will meet

in Berlin to-day. A series of demonstrations is being arranged in Ireland for Nov. 27. to celebrate the anniversary of the hanging of the so-

called Manchester martyrs. The immigration report of the Berlin Imperial Statistical Office shows that in the last ten months 112,946 persons have gone to Ar erica from German ports. The number of emigrants in the corresponding

period of last year was 123,041. An interesting lawsuit is about to come before the London Privy Council in the shape of a suit for £60,000 damages by the Queensland Investment Mortgage Company against Sir Thomas McIllwraith. Treasurer of Queensland, Sir Arthur Palmer, President of the Legislative Council, and others. At the first hearing Justice Lilley gave judgment for the company, despite the contrary finding of the jury.

CHOLERA FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

German Exhibits Being Shipped by Way of the Infected Port of Hamburg.

BERLIN, Nov. 13 .- The sending of Germany's exhibits to the world's fair by the way of Hamburg is said to have caused no little uneasiness among persons at Chicago. It is feared, letters received here say, that in this manner cholera germs may reach the Garden City. In view of the gravity of the situation it was thought wise to ascertain the extent to which these fears were justified. Privy Councilor Wermuth, imperial German commissioner to the world's fair, told the correspondent that it was true that most of the German exhibits were sent by way of Hamburg. He said that it was the most convenient way and that there was no danger whatever.

"It is out of the question," said he, "that merchandise p sing throu Hamburg should carry cholera germs. It has never been known that new goods carried such germs. Cholera may be spread by human beings or by the soiled clothing or linen of cholera patients, but never by goods packed in wooden cases, by iron or stone. We knew these facts before, and the recent Hamburg epidemic has simply confirmed our opinion that only through contact with infected persons or their

clothes could cholera be spread." If Chicago will take the proper steps to keep people from infected districts away from the fair she need fear no invasion of are carried through Hamburg.

Mr. Johnson, the United States consul at Hamburg, was in Berlin recently, having come here to take his family back to Hamburg-a sign, by the way, that the danger has passed, for the present, at least. Consul Johnson said that not a single package was allowed to leave Hamburg for

TRIPLE CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

America without thorough disinfection.

Disappointed Lover Shoots the Object of His Affection, His Rival and Himself.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CHICAGO, Nov. 13 .- A shooting affray, which will probably cause the loss of three lives, took place in a disorderly house at 47714 Clark street, kept by Frank Whittaker and Susie Hess, at 3 o'clock this morning. Charles Ryan, of Seyamore, Ill., called at the house, and tried to induce the Hess woman to leave Whittaker and go with him. This she declined to do, and told Ryan to clear out. While they were talking Whittaker entered the room. Ryan drew a revolver from his pocket, and pressing the muzzle against the Hess woman's right side pulled the trigger. The bullet passed through the woman's body and lodged in the left side. Ryan then turned around and fired two shots at Whittaker. One of the bullets struck Whittaker on the left side of the back, passed through his body. Gazing for an instant on his victims. Ryan stepped hastily into an adjoining room, and, placing the revolver to his head, sent a bullet through his brain, killing himself metantly. Dr. Wetzel was summoned, and pronounced the injuries of the wounded man and woman fatal. Whittaker and the Hess woman arrived in this city from New York about two months ago.

TERRORIZED BY TRAMPS.

Town of White Haven, Pa, for a While in Control of a Marauding land.

HAZELTON, Pa., Nov. 12. - A gang of tramps swooped down on White Haven, this morning, robbed a number of houses, and for a time had the town completely at their will. Two weeks ago six of that fraternity came to White Haven and quartered themselves in the Lehigh Valley sand house. Nightly depredations were committed in the neighborhood. Last Monday six others arrived in town, and also took quarters in the sand-house. Last night a concerted raid was made by the vagrant visitors, and they took the town by storm. Six houses were entered simultaneously. In some cases revolvers were used to persuade those in the houses entered to give up valuables. In a short time the village was aroused. The robbers, however, were well armed and easily kept the crowd at bay. They succeeded in reaching the monntains, and escaped in the forest. An indignation meeting was held, and an armed posse is now in pursuit of the rob-

POST-ELECTION GUSH.

An Appeal to the Press That Millions Wil Echo Feelingly. Washington Post (Ind)

What we dread most keenly now is th usual and customary outgush of panegyric over the successful candidates. We admit that it is conventional, and we are prepared to acknowledge that by this time we should have become inured to it. Nevertheless we break out into gooseflesh at the mere thought of it, and if this prayerful remonstrance be of any avail we shall escape it just this once.

We trust we are not unreasonable. We fully understand the impulse bubbling in every patriotic heart to rise upon a wing of triumph and to tell men how we knew it from the first; how the winner is the only one who could have done it; how we said as much upon a thousand different occasions. Our sympathies go out to Brother Watterson and Brother Murphy and the rest of them. We feel that they must yearn to chortle in their joy. We know that as cooling waters are unto the traveler in desert wastes so would it be to them to prattle of their pride of having chosen Mr. Cleveland from the very beginning and as having foreseen and foretold his triumph on the remotest threshold of the fight. Still we implore them to desist for this one time at least and let us see how the strange

experience will strike us. Neither do we anticipate with rapture or anything resembling it the new threatened eruption of those gifted vonths who satisfy their aspirations by telling us how presidents-elect look, cat and sleep from day to day. We can wait until next March to hear whether Mr. Cleveland has gained flesh, and how his appetite basendured the strain, and all about the baby's latest tooth. If the victorious candidate happens to button his Prince Albert coat the next time he tries a walk, instead of leaving it unbuttoned, as he sometimes does, we feel strong enough to absorb nourishment without the information. We are ready to take all ordinary details for granted-to assume in the absence of explicit statement that the country is safe, and that nothing dreadful will happen between this and the

4th of March. What we want-in fact, what we now humbly pray for-is a suspension of slobber during the next four or five months, and

FIERCE HOMESTEAD

Strikers and Negro Non-Unionists Engage in a Bloody Street Battle.

Men, Women and Children Mixed Up in the Fight Which Resulted in Half a Score Being Wounded Lefore the Mob Dispersed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HOMESTEAD, Pa., Nov. 13.-The period of comparative quietness which has prevailed in Homestead since the militia left died out to-day, and the pent-up feelings of the strikers broke out afresh in'a riot in which at least fifty shots were fired, but no person was killed, though a score were hit by flying bullets. A party of seven colored non-union men were on their way to their beardinghouse about 4:45 o'clock this afternoon, when a man, supposed to be a striker, attacked two of the negroes, Charles Carroll and Fred Lewis. Lewis was knocked down. This was a signal for a large crowd to gather at the scene of trouble. Lewis's companion came to his rescue, and a terrible riot took place between the colored men on one side, and the crowd, supposed to be all strikers, on the other.

The two sides fought desperately and fired their revolvers and slashed each other with knives at close quarters for several minutes, when the negroes made a dash through the crowd for their boardinghouse. They were followed by the hooting, bloodthirsty crowd, which by this time numbered at least two thousand men, including many women and children. The crowd fired and threw stones at the fleeing negroes, and they in turn returned the fire on the crowd, and how so many escaped instant death is a wonder.

When the colored men reached their house they ran in and barred the door. In a minute the house was surrounded by an infuriated crowd, who soon tore down the fence and shattered every window with stones. When the deputies arrived some persons were suggesting that they leave the house and some began to yell: "Let's lynch the nigger black sheep.'

This was taken up, and the cries of Hang them were heard on all sides. The officers went in to arrest the colored men and found them huddled in one room, terrified and expecting to be killed. One man, however, was not atraid and said he would be the first to leave. As he was taken out a woman hit him with a frying pan, cutto keep the crowd away while they took the man to the lockup, but he was hit several times. Stones were also hurled and Deputy Montgomery was struck. The officers then drew their revolvers and an-nounced that if any more stones were from the fair she need fear no invasion of thrown they would have to open fire. A that disease, though the German exhibits Slav threw a rock which crashed through a window. He was arrested, but the authorities seemed powerless, for by this time over two thousand persons were gathered. Several other colored men were

beaten on the way to the lock-up. About this time another alarming report was circulated through the crowd. It was to the effect that the colored non-unionists living on "Shanty" hill, hearing of the assault upon their colored brethren, were about to come down to rescue them. Over fifty of the colored men were ready to make an onslaught at a moment's notice, and the coal and iron police had much difficulty in restraining them. Marion Conrad, another non-unionist, owns a house above Aun street, on Fourth avenue. During the shooting a large crowd gathered in front of his house, and when he appeared, began to threaten him. Conrad is sworn in as a deputy sheriff, and he stood in his door with a revolver in either hand and said he would shoot the first man who entered the gate. Several deputies then arrived, thus keeping the crowd back for an hour, when it dispersed. After all the colored men had been removed from the boarding-house the

excitement subsided rapidly. Peter McFaden, who first engaged the colored men in the fight, was shot through the left arm and out on the head. James Jones, his friend, who came to his assist-ance in the attack, had a narrow escape from death. He had clinched with one of the colored men and struck him. As he did so the negro shoved his revolver in his assailant's face and fired. The ball struck Jones on the forehead above the eyes and glanced off, cutting a bloody farrow over the left eye. Jones and McFadden were arrested to-night. Mrs. Jones attempted to shield her husband and attacked the

officers, but was withheld. Of the eleven colored men locked up seven have cuts on their heads where they were struck with missiles or clubs. John ewis and Baxter Ford were so badly beaten that a physician was summoned to dress their wounds. To-night guards are on duty at the lock-up and non-union boarding-houses to prevent any attack.

THE ARIZONA KICKER,

The Editor Speaks Frankly of His Work in the Campaign. New York Sun.

A SUMMING UP .- For the last four months the Mayor of this town (who is ourself) and the editor and proprietor of the Kicker (who is also ourself) has been before the electors of this senatorial district as a candidate for State Senator. Now that we are elected it is perhaps well to do a little summing up. First-The office did not seek us, but we

laid our pipes and made a successful grab at it. The idea that the office should seek the man was all right in the year 480 B. C., but it hasn't been worth shucks in this country since Christopher Columbus discovered it. That was what ailed us for about ten years-we were waiting for some office to seek us, and we wore mighty poor clothes and didn't sit down to a square meal once a week.

Second-Having sought and secured the nomination, we planted our wires for a pull in every direction. The fact that we are honest, respectable and all O. K. as men run, and that the opposition couldn't even get up a decent lie about us, was all right to a certain point. Beyond that we had to shell out cash, tap a keg of whisky here and there, and promise to take care of about fifty beelers who really ought to be

doing time. Third-Up to date we have been shot at four times; two attempts have been made to assassinate us; we have been bombarded with cats, rabbits, eggs and other fruits of this prolific soil; two attempts have been made to steal our running mule; we have received three infernal machines and twenty-one threatening epistles. On the other hand, we have wounded two of the opposition who have doubted our veracity when we were lying, and fired at three others who got away. We have aided to break up three meetings, licked two of the opposition speakers, and kept such a corner on the kerosene market that only our side could hold torchlight pa-

rades. Fourth-We have used every effort to down the opposition and get there with both feet, and we know that we are solld. Had it been left to us at the outset we should have preferred a quiet campaign with no shooting. We should have elected to go before the people as a humble citizen possessed of a fair share of the cardinal virtues. We should have refused to buy up the old soakers or come down with a dollar for a corruption fund. The positicians wouldn't have it that way, however. We were in the hands of our friends, and they didn't want any new ideas introduced

into the campaign. We feel a bit sorry for the opposition candidate. While he was totally untit for the office and should never have been nominated, he has put in his time and money and will be left dead broke and completely discouraged by the result. We also feel sorry for the good men among the opposition. They have fied about us, shot at us, vilified us, and whooped it up in various ways as a duty they owed the party. It was going it rather strong when they declared that our father was hanged for murder and our mother used to be a beersimper, but it was in the line of duty and only what might be expected in politics.

Watch the New Cook.

The Democratic party is like a cook who comes into your family and says: "lou are being rained by bad cookery. The health of your family is impaired. You will have indigestion. Employ me and I will cook on hygien'e, screntific principles," etc. The family is feeling well, but it employs the new cook on her own recommendation. situation in Samos is unsatisfactory to the | we do hope that for this once we'll get it. | Now, it is pretty safe to say that it will not | trict in Congress.

take long for the family to discover whether the new cook is better than the old; whether the health of its members is improved and whether the food is more palatable. On these points the judgment will be prompt and expert. The Democratic party has furnished a new national cook, and promises a new bill of fare which will improve digestion and thereby increase happiness. If the pledge is not kept the family will be heard from.

EDITOR STEAD'S NEW CHURCH.

It Must Include All Men and Proclaim the Latest Truths-A Haven for Cranks.

New York Commercia: Advertiser. The latest prominent man Mr. Raymond Blathwayt has interviewed is Mr. W. T. Stead, who talked about his modern church and how he is founding it.

"I said to him." writes Mr. Blathwayt, "pray tell me for the benefit of my readers what was your first and general idea in bringing out the Review of Reviews. What was its ethical intent?"

"Quite promptly hereplied: The fundamental necessity for an organ that should have one foot in New York and the other foot in London. I want to make a link that will help in joining together the whole of the English speaking world. I am a preacher, sometimes from a platform, sometimes from a pulpit, sometimes on a tub. sometimes at the editor's desk, but whereever I am. I am always a preacher.' "'But now,' said I, 'how are you going to

do this preaching?' "Weil, first of all, we must establish church, a church which shall include all sorts and conditions of men, which shall run a theater, keep a public house, and not exclude atheists from its membership if they wish to do Christ's work. Cardinal Manning used to say, "All good is of God; stick to that." I try to do so. God reveals himself in the highest thought of the best people. The church must find out the latest trnth about all vital things, and teach it to the masses. Is the church doing this? Two years ago I went to Rome to see those who were nominally at the head of Christendom, and to ascertain at first hand whether they were willing and able to discharge theduties belonging to the religious leadership of the world.

"I think every man who sees what he thinks the church should do, should, in his own bumble way, endeavor first to rouse the church to do that work, and if the church refuses, he should then try, to the best of his ability, to do the work himself in however small a way.'

"But what is it that you are trying to do that you think the church should have

'To endeavor to bring, month by month, at the lowest possible price, the best thought of our modern thinkers, the most vivid picture of the divine but human world, its unity, its aspirations and its sufferings, and a record of the most practical methods by which good can be done among men, before the widest possible number of my fellow-creatures-that is my aim. It is the old Catholic ideal struggling for realization under modern forms, free from ecclesiastical domination or mediaval superstitions. I praise up even the harm-less, necessary crank, as they call them in America. But do you realize this, that it is just among those very cranks that you always find the new truth? The new teacher is always regarded as a heretic, and he is sometimes grilled for his pains. I have learned with Lowell that, "All steps to the Father turn, when self the feet have spurned." I believe in poor Jem Bludso; so did Kingsley. "The Lord wasn't goin' to be hard on a man who died for men." Thus, you see, in my own clumsy, tentative fashion I am trying to build up what is practi-cally a new church. I want to build them in every part of the world—taking the world, that is, by towns and cities. I want people to realize that a church is the association for common effort of all who aspire after the realization of the ideal. As a practical step toward this I should like to see established a spiritual counterpart of the Town Council in England or the City Hall in America in every city in the Euglish-speaking world. Let preachers realizathe importance of every-day matters of bodily and mental health. The main drain is as greatly a reality as Melchisedec, and perhaps,' added Mr. Stead, with a mer-

ry laugh, 'a good deal more pressing.
"'Christ, if he were on earth, would open
the churches as play-grounds for the little ones if no other places were available. I am sure He would be very strong on the main drain. Now, as a matter of fact, here in England, and I dare say in America or Australia, the churches know nothing and care less about the death rate. And yet half the people who died in Sunderland the other week would have been alive if they had been in London. The Church here in London, or in New York, or in Melbourne or Sydney, would prepare a map of Lon-don, or of New York, or of Melbourne or Sydney, and it would ascertain how many agencies there were of the devil in each street and how many of God. It would then set to work to diminish the one and to increase the other. Side by side with the Ten Commandments in church we would see statistics of baths, of public houses, of reading-rooms, of all the agencies which make for good and which make for evil. And when the agencies for evil were multiplied there would be held days of humiliation, and when they were abated there would be days of thanks-

ALREADY GONE WILD. Indications That Democracy Will Never Be Able to Stand Prosperity. New York Herald.

In a letter to the Herald, published yesterday, Mr. Clark Howell, the youthful Atlanta editor, after remarking "now that the excitement of the election has subsided and everybody has accepted the result."

Let the Herald continue its good work and join in the demand for an extra session of Congress. If the McKinley law is to be repealed and the infamous federal supervision of election measures is to be stricken from the statutes, the sconer the work is begun the better.

We trust we may be permitted to say that the Herald intends to "continue its good work," but it proposes to do so in its own way. As for joining in the cry for an extra ression of Congress to repeal the McKinley law, the Herald will do nothing of the sort. and for the sufficient reason that it means to continue its good work. Mr. Clark Howell is a very young man, and some day may be a statesman, but his proposal to hurry up Congress to wipe out the Me-Kinley law and get the country into trouble is, in the slang of the street, "rather

The people don't want the McKinley law repealed. It must be shorn of its worst features, but that will all come in good season. To repeal the law or to chase Congress on to tamper hastily with its provisions would disturb business, depress stocks, unsettle values, upset industries and throw the country into such a panio as it has not experienced since 1857.

The people have just won a great victory. and they don't want it turned into a great disaster by excited politicians, eager free traders, youthful editors, aspiring orators or meddlesome pamphleteers. We have just passed through one spell of intense excitement and don't want another forced

The People's Mistake.

Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. The cause of protection has been hurt by the extravagant expectations as to what it is possible for government to do for the people by means of the fiscal policy. People talked as if protection put money directly into the pockets of the manufacturers, and that it depended simply upon their own will and pleasure how much of the fund they would pay over to their employes. Looked at from this point of view protection was bound to be a failure. Its benefits have been so long experienced that they are regarded as a part of the natural order of things, so that it got small credit for the good it does, while it got great blame for not doing what it cannot

Far More.

Philadelphia Press. With parrot-like persistency the Southern papers are talking about the defeat of "platocracy and Wall street," just as if Messrs, Cleveland, Whitney, Grace and other distinguished Democrats were not far more representative of Wall street than President Harrison.

Dime Novel Result. Pitisburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

One of the novel results of the election is the choice of Mr. Beadle, of yellow backfiction fame, to represent a New York dis-

PETROFF'S TRAITOROUS ACT

Sensational Discovery by the State Department Regarding an Employe.

Falsified His Alaskan Information to the Government That is Embod ed in the Behring Sea Case for Artitration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Post to-day published an article to the effect that Ivan Petroff, a special agent of the State Department and formerly in the Census Office, has been detected in the act or furnishing false information to his government in relation to the seal industry of Alaska, which has been embodied in the preparation of the Behring sea case for arbitration. Continning, the article says:

"When the State Department began the

task some months ago of preparing the Behring sea case for arbitration, it became necessary to secure the assistance of all experts on Alaskan and sealing questions, In investigating the literature on the resources of Alaska, the department encountered the name of Ivan Petroff more frequently than that of any other author, and upon inquiry for him being instituted, he was found to be a special agent of the Census Bureau. It was also learned that he had taken the census of Alaska for the United States government in 1880 and 1890, and had written the monograph issued by the Bureau of Statistics for the Treasury Department in Alaska. In addition to this he had also assisted Hubert Howe Bancroft in the preparation of the latter's history of the Territory. It was quite evident to the State Department, therefore, that this hitherto trusted official would be of valuable assistance in the preparation of the Behring sea case. Mr. Petroff was summoned from the office of the Census Bureau to the State Department, and was intrusted with the examination into and compilation of certain facts relating to the sealing industry. It was not necessary for him to visit Alaska, and his work was done in this city. Some time after it had been submitted to the department one of the government special attorneys, while examining the data, discovered an error. Closer investigation showed that nearly the entire information furnished by Petroff had been falsified, and in a manner which left no doubt of falsification with willful in-

tent to deceive. "This discovery astounded the State Department officials. The information had already been incorporated in the case of the government as sent to London, and formed a part of the arch upon which the United States claim rested, although it was not the key-stone by any manner of means. The British government was at once notified that the United States had been led into errors of statement, and was informed that a correction would be made when the counter-case, as the supplementary papers are termed, was submitted. The discovery has created considerable excitement in official circles. The Superintendent of the Census has been in conference with the President, the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Interior regarding his faitbless employe.

"The question has naturally arisen, if Petroff's work has been falsified in one instance are not his census figures also unreliable? This is an inquiry that can only be answered after investigation. Curiously enough, there is no law on the statute books to meet such a case as this, and Mr. Petroff will simply lose his government po-sition with the knowledge that he can never again re-enter official life. Petroff is a Russian by birth, who moved to Alaska when that country was a Russian province, and lived there forty years. He is now sixty years of age. He has had an adven-turous spirit all his life. He took the census of Alaska in 1880, and it was upon the recommendation of Gen. Francis A. Walker that he was selected to furnish the Alaskan statistics for the census which has just been completed."

Officials of the State Department and Interior Department, when shown the above article this evening, affirmed its correctness, but declined to say anything further.

HOW PART OF IT WAS DONE. General Collis Gives His Experience as a Watcher in a Tammany Stronghold.

New York Sun. General Charles H. T. Collis said: "I think some one ought to be punished before the Democrats get hold of the fed-eral powers—the marshal, district attorney and other places. At a meeting of the Republican Club a few nights ago volunteers were asked for to act as watchers at the polls on election day. 1, along with 240 others, volunteered and agreed to go to whatever part of the city I should be assigned to. My lot fell on a place which you may never have heard of and which I hope I may never see again. It was 68 Oliver street. Well, I got there at 5:30 in the morning. It was rainy and lonesome. About 6 o'clock the polling-place was opened. I went in, and a policeman also went in. Soon the boss of the district, who afterward appeared to be the boss of the election, came in, looked at me, took hold of the policeman, walked him to the rear of the room, whispered to him, and then came up to me and said: 'What are you doing here?' I replied, and then the policeman said: 'Get out of here and come back at 4

"I remained where I was, and then the boss said to the policeman: 'If you don't put that fellow out, by gee I will. "The policeman hustled me out, and I went up to police headquarters and told Superintendent Byrnes what sort of a time I had had. Superintendent Byrnes called

Inspector Williams, who went down to the

polling place with me in a cab.

"When the inspector asked the policeman why I was not allowed to exercise my lawful rights as a voter, the policeman told a bare-faced lie, and said he had not interfered, and those about backed him up. Inspector Williams turned on them with the remark: 'I know this gentleman; he tells the truth, and you are liars.' After that I was allowed to stay there, but I couldn't do much good. I saw men vote and then go and vote across the street, and then come back and vote again. There were fortyone men who swore they were physically disabled. These men were immediately assigned to one of the heelers, who would take them in, deposit their ballots for them, and pay them, of course, and then take them across the street and repeat the operation. When I tried to challenge, the United States supervisor told me I had no right to challenge unless I knew the man, and where he lived: and of course the Democratic inspector backed up the United States supervisor, and the Republican inspector was a brother of the Democratic inspector. At last I insisted upon challenging a man who said he was John Smith, of 64 Oliver street, and whom I had seen vote only a few minutes before. He swallowed the oath glibly and voted again."

Speaking of Jacobus's \$5 marshals, General Collissaid: "The only United States marshal I saw during the morning was a cripple who was hobbling about and was blind in one eye. At 3 o'clock another one appeared, and l said: 'Why didn't you make yourself known earlier in the day?' The marshal answered: 'I don't dare open my mouth; they kills me. You do not live down here,

"I think no human genius ever perfected such a scheme for perpetrating fraud in voting as our present ballot law. All you have got to do is to get control of the inside office."

NO TEN-DOLLAR IMMIGRANTS.

It is a suicidal policy to allow this conn-

try to become a swarming place for the ten-

What an Independent Paper Says on Europe's Paupers Coming Here. New York Herald (Ind. Dem.)

dollar immigrants of Europe it is a great privilege for a foreign laborer, who baseverything against him in England or in any nation on the continent, to take up his lot in America where the drift of opportunity is in his favor.

Out of respect for our institutions and for ourselves we are bound to make that fact known to the whole world. As a matter of self-protection we are also bound to be discriminating and to say in sharply defined terms that a certain class will be welcomed and that a certain other class will not be received under any circomstances.

It a man living in Gormany, England,

Italy or anywhere else has any capital on which to build, the capital of brains or the



Mrs. A. A. Williams Lynn, Mass.

For the Good of Others

Bev. Mr. Williams Heartily Endorses Hood's Sarsaparilla. We are pleased to present this from Rev. A. A. Williams, of the Sillsbee street Christian Church, Lynn, Mass.: . "I see no reason why a clergyman, more than a layman, who knows whereof he speaks,

should hesitate to approve an **Article of Merit** and worth, from which he or his family have

been signally benefited, and whose commenda-tion may serve to extend those benefits to others by increasing their confidence. My wife has for many years been a sufferer from severe **Nervous Headache** for which she found little help. She has tried many things that promised well but per-formed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bot-

formed little. Last fall a friend gave her a bot-tle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It seems surpris-ing what simply one bottle could and did do for her. The attacks of headache decreased in number and were less violent in their inten-sity, while her general health has been im-proved. Her appetite has also been better. From our experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla

I have no hesitation in endorsing its merits." A. A. WILLIAMS. HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartie.

gentle and effective. Try a box, Price 25c

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SHEA-May, the only daughter of H. W. and Mary Shea, died Sunday, Nov. 13. Funeral, Tues-day, 2 p m. Friends invited. Members of P. O. S. of A. take notice. Residence 162 Madison avenue. Sleep on little May and take thy rest; God called thee home; He thought it best.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED - TO SECURE A PARTNERSHIP in established lumber business, by an active, experienced business man. Address H., Journal office. WANTED-WE WANT FIRST CLASS TRAVE cling salesmen and local agents in each section to handle our Lubricating Oils and Grease as a side line on commission. COLUMBIA OIL AND GREASE CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED-WE WANT FIRST-CLASS CAN. W vassers at once to sell fine art reproduction of official water-color drawing of Indiana World's Fair Building. Sample by mail, \$1. CHICAGO FINE ART CO., Jackson and Canal Sts., Chicago.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES-TERMS M reasonable. At Thorpe's Block, East Market street, McGILLIARD & DARK. L OANS-MONEY ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OF FICE, 57 West Washington street.

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capital of skilled labor, if he is industrious and honest and has a clean record-if such a man wants to come here, and proposes to adopt this country as his home, to earn his wages here and to spend them here, our latch-string is on the outside. But when a horde of ten-dollar immi-

grants alight on our shores they are as un-

lesirable as a cloud of locusts, for they alight on the labor market, in our mills, every place where something to eat can be found, and leave nothing but low wages and general discontent. There was a time in America when we had millions of spare acres and when our population was sparse. In those old days - now a part our ancient history-we were engaged in building the 175,000 miles of

railroad which make nearly every State look like a spider's web. We could then make available every one who had a couple of strong arms with which to swing a pick or use a spade. But the complexion of affairs has changed, and it is necessary for us to change with them. The country is in danger of being glutted, and it behooves Congress to order the sluice-gates shut down. We must say to the world: "If your people want to come to America send the best you have and we will receive them; if you send your worst we will reject them. This country is no nation's cesspool. You can't empty your aims-houses on these shores, We are not a dumping-ground for your

eriminals, your paupers, your lame, hait and blind-your ten-dollar immigrants." FRIEND, a word with you! If you are troubled with any skin diseases or other cutaneous irri-tation, use Gienn's Sulphur Soap, Do likewise if your complexion be pimpled, blotched or sal-low. You won't regret it. Sold by all drug-Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown,

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